## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS. 

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NURLO'S GARDEN Broadway, -Tue Dunn's Morro LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway,-Wives of PLW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, -FRION'S BRAN

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSSUM, Broadway - GET Ton TRUNG AND WIFE COM. NUTL AND MINNIE WARRIES at all hours Durker Beguner. Aftermoon and Byoning PRYANTS MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall. 472 Bros. - Evenorian Songs, Burlesques, Dances &c. - Cir.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERS, THE SIXES-THE DORK' WHAT IT LE-PADRY MILES BOY

WOOD'S MINSTREL BALL, 514 Broadway. -- Er

IRVING HALL, Irving place.-THE STEREOFTICON. THE NEW IDEA. 485 Broadway. -Songs. Bunlesque. AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway. -BALLETS

NI W YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 518 Broadway. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE Brooklyn. - ETHIOPIA New York, Wednesday, June 24, 1863.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY

ents for the WEEKLY HERALD must be hand merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the morchants, manufacturers and gentiemed infoguous co-country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements in-serted in the Weekly Herald will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the

## THE SITUATION.

The news from the Pennsylvania invasion con tinues to be the most absorbing topic, and the intelligence to-day is exciting enough.

The enemy reoccupied Chambersburg at elever o'clock yesterday morning in considerable force. General Knipe, with his command, fell back to Shippensburg.

There were no signs of the rebels around Frede rick yesterday. The train from there arrived at Baltimore last evening. The Union troops of General Couch's corps were then in possesion of

The rebels gutted all the stores in Greencastle and Chambersburg, and robbed the whole country of cattle and horses. There appears to be very little doubt that an army of considerable force-of infantry, cavalry and artillery-is advancing upon Harrisburg. At seven o'clock last night the news was that the advance of our troops was entering the town of Carlisle, falling back before the rebels, and that the citizens were flying towards Harrisburg. The Eighth and Seventy-first New York regiments are positively stated to have arrived at Carlisle yesterday morning, looking well and in fine spirits. Yesterday afternoon the rebels, one sand strong, were at Scotland, six miles nearer to Harrisburg than Chambersburg. The people were everywhere flying before them.

The rebels were said to be at Uniontown yester day, which is only forty miles from Pittsburg, and consequently the excitement of the inhabitants of the latter place was intense. All business was suspended and the citizens were making anxious preparations for defence. They are digging trenches, extending for miles outside the city.

Affairs at Vicksburg appear from our intelligence of the 18th instant to remain unchanged. The fire of the enemy continues, but with little damage to our men.

There are no reports regarding the movemen of General Hooker's army. The President, General Hooker, Mr. Stanton and General Halleck. which the latter started off on a visit to the army.

Our loss in the late fight at Aldie was very small compared with the desperate nature of the contest. One hundred and seventy-five will pro bably cover the whole number of killed, wounded and missing. During the engagement General Buford's cavalry column operated on the right. and drove a large force of the enemy before them, capturing a number of prisoners, including two lieutenant colonels.

The loss of the rebels is most probably very much heavier than ours, though of course the exact amount is not known.

A detachment of General Pleasanton's cavalry pursued the enemy yesterday beyond Aldie, and while returning they were attacked in the rear by a band of guerillas. In the rear guard was Mr. L. Walter Buckingham, the HERALD correspondent with General Pleasanton's command, and whose letters have frequently appeared in these columns, hurrying on with his despatches. While the rear guard, so suddenly attacked, was attempting to overtake the main body, we regret to say that Mr. Buckingham was thrown from his horse and killed instantly. His body was recovered, however, and

buried by his companions. A despatch from Cincinnati last night says that the rebels who made the raid into Indiana on Sunday are still in that State, though their whereabouts is not known. It was supposed that they had pushed north of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad. It is reported that one thousand citizens of Indiana are encamped at Bloomington for the purpose of resisting the draft, and that they have pickets out for eight miles around the town.

We publish to-day a full account from our correspondent at Port Royal, S. C., of the capture of the rebel privateer Atlanta, or Fingal, together with the official account of Admiral Dupont, and an accurate description and history of the pirate herself. The privateers, meantime, are doing terrible destruction in our waters. The Tacony is said to have burned six schooners from Gloncester and three ships off Nantucket Island on Monday.

EUROPEAN NEWS. "he steamship City of Cork, from Queenstown steamship Canada, from Queenstown on the 14th instant, bound for Boston, by way of Halifax. passed Cape Race vesterday. Both vessels were boarded by our news yacht off that point, and a summary of their advices—which are two days later-telegraphed from Newfoundland, is pub-

lished in the HERALD this morning.

Mr. Adams was to express the thanks of President Lincoln to the Liverpool Emancipation Society for their late address.

The London Times editorially acknowledges General Grant's successes near Vicksburg. The London Army and Navy Gazette thinks

that General Lee will be obliged, "on political and military grounds," to invade the soil of the North

Mast (Ireland) steamer Heroine had, it was said, been purchased for the use of the rebels. Galignani's Messenger, of Paris, states that the Czar of Russia, in his reply to Secretary Seward's note on the Polish question, "thanks the United States in gracious terms" for the expression of opinion on the subject.

The capture of Puebla by the French had been announced in London and at the Continental Courts. The London 'Change expressed its satisfaction at the result, and Mexican bonds advanced from two and a half to three and a half per cent The King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria congratulated Napoleon on his victory. The Liveroool journals advise the Emperor of France to retire from Mexico that he may enjoy more free dom of action on European questions. Francewas considerably agitated on the subject of the delay of the troops before Puebla just previous to the reception of the news.

The monthly return of the Bank of Frances a decrease in feash of twenty-seven and a half millions of francs. The discounts had increased by thirteen millions of francs.

The very "depressed" condition of Ireland was mentioned in the English Parliament, but a motion for a committee of inquiry was not entertained.

The Archbishop of Tuam laid the foundation stone of a new Catholic church at Headford, Ireland, on the 7th of June. The approaches to the site of the intended edifice were ornamented with lags. At the right corner of one of the arche was a harp, and underneath the words. "Oh, Eria corner was a huge flag, displaying the American Stars and Stripes, with the inscription, "God grant peace to America." This arch was close to the entrance to the site of the church, on which the ceremony of the day was to be celebrated.

Consols closed in London on the 13th of June as

92 a 923/ for money. The Liverpool cotton market was firmer on the 13th inst., but prices were un-changed. Breadstuffs were dull, but steady, and

The steamship Bremen, from Southa the 10th instant, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her news had been fully anticipated.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors met at three o'clock vesterday, the chair being occupied alternately by apervisors Purdy and Wiseman, in the absence of the President. Mr. Purdy called up the quesin the HERALD and Tribune, and wished to know whether the Clerk had authorized those papers to publish the proceedings officially. Mr. Stewart handed in a letter from the Clerk, Mr. Young, now absent at the seat of war, which stated, in sub-stance, that he had not authorized the official publication of the proceedings in the papers referred to. The communication was received and placed on file. A petition was received from the men on the new Court House, praying that they might be paid for eight weeks' work, as they were badly in want of money to support their fan The warrants for the payment of these men are it the hands of the Mayor, who has refused to sign them up to this time. A resolution, to the effect that the subject be referred to the Special Committee on the New Court House, with instructions to confer with the Mayor, was lost for want of a norum, and the Board adjourned to Tuesday

An alleged case of extortion, practised on and in which a lawyer, who is for the time also to be unknown, is reported in our law columns, and will aff rd a great deal of surmise and conjecture to our readers, lay, legal and monetary. One of the accused is arrested, and held to ball in the

The Governor of New Jersey has issued a proclamation ordering all the troops who were raised for the defence of Pennsylvania to return to their espective places of enrolment, in order that they may be discharged. He says the necessity for

their organization no longer exists.

The residence of the late Colonel J. Richte Jones, at Engles Mere, Sullivan county, Pennsyl-vanis, was destroyed by fire on the 9th instant, with all his furniture and property. Col. Jones was killed on the 22d of May, while returning from a successful expedition and after fighting a glorious battle at Gum Swamp, in North Carolina.

Regatta on Charles River, Boston, on the 21st nst. In connection with another rower, named Leary, he also won the first prize offered for dou-

ble scull boats.

The stock market was considerably better yesterday, with an increased business and a better speculative inquiry for stocks. The favorites of the day were the New York shares. Money was very easy—call loans 6 a 7 per cent. Gold was dull at 143¼ a 143½; exchange, 156 a

The demand for cotton yesterday was animated, partly from apeculative buyers, and prices for middlings
were quoted up to 60c. a 61c., with sales and resales of 3,400 bales reported. There was less doing in
breadstuffs and provisions, though the changes in prices
were generally favorable to purchasers. Whishey, hops,
fish, fruit, oils, rice, cassia, wool and tobacco were in
moderate demand, without any remarkable alteration is
value. There was a fair business reported in hay, sugars and tailow. Metals, coffee, leas, molasses and naval
stores were quiet. The freight market was rather more
active. At the auction sale of boots and shoes choice active. At the anction sale of boots and shoes choice stock sold well, mostly to the city trade. The market for beef cattle was without decided change

this week, though the demand was rather moderate and prices favored the purchaser. The range of prices was prices favored the purchaser. The range of prices was about the same, however, Sc. a 12c., though very few sold at over 11 ½c. The bulk of the offerings were placed at 10c. a 11c. and the average price was about 10½c. a 10½c., about ½c. per lb. below the average price last week. Milch cows were steady at from \$30 a \$40 a \$00, with scattering sales at from \$50 a \$40 a \$00, with scattering sales at from \$50 a \$40. but steady at 5c. a 8c., chiefly at 614c. a 714c. Sheep and lambs were plenty, dull and 25c. a 50c. per head lower. Sheep sold at \$3 25 a \$6 a \$7 and lambs from \$3 50 a \$7 a \$7 50. Swine were active and farm at 5%c, a 5%c, for corn-fed, and 5c, a 5%c, for still-fed. The total receipts were 4,537 beeves, 140 cows, 1,168 veals, 9,603 abeep and lambs, and 11,437 swine.

AN IMPROVISED PRIVATERR AT ONE OF THE Passes of the Mississippi.—By our New Or-leans correspondence, published yesterday, it appears that a tng steamer, named the Boston while towing a bark over the bar at Pass-a-l'Outre, was boarded by a small boat containing a number of men, and captured. They were merely armed with pistols, and had rowed in an open boat from Mobile, lying in wait at the pass several days till they got an opportunity party captured the Fox a short time before, at the pass, under similar circumstances. Yet no heed was taken till the Boston fell into the trap, and then a great fuss was made by sending the Holyoke in pursuit when too late. After leaving the pass the Boston captured the bark Lenox, bound to New Orleans with a cargo of merchandise, and set fire to her. The day fol-lowing she destroyed the bark Texana, thirtyfive miles distant from the pass. There was a re-port from Balize that she had also destroyed another bark and a transport steamer. Thus by daring exploit of the rebels, and by the careessness of the Navy Department in not guarding the entrance to the pass, this privateer has been permitted to do a thriving business, as the Fox did before her. When will the Rip Van Winkle of the Department awake to a sense of his responsibility and to the real condition of

Movements of the Rebels Around Wash

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ington-Hints for the War Office. The reported return of the rebels in force to hambersburg, Pennsylvania, and their disappearance from Frederick, Maryland, are items of news which contribute very little towards disclosing the ulterior designs of General Lec. As for the rumored descent of the rebels upon Uniontown, within forty miles of Pittsburg. notwithstanding the terrible excitement into which the rumor has thrown the people of that great city, we consider it hardly entitled to a moment's serious attention. If any rebel force had made its appearance at Uniontown, it was but a guerilla gang dashing in from the mountains of West Virginia, to dash back again as rapidly as possible. Great armies on foot cannot move over a mountainous country for hundreds of miles with the mysterious rapidity of the "Flying Dutchman." General Pleasanton has discovered that the

army of Lee is in the Shenandoah valley. Some of his advanced detachments are in Maryland and Pennsylvania; but they have hesitated so long on the borders that we cannot imagine that they ever meditated a march upon Harrisburg. Lee is playing another game. He is manceuvring for the back door of Wash-ington; and if he can get over the Blue Ridge, through some of the gaps between Winehester and Harper's Ferry, without detecof the Potomac near Leesburg. We may therefore take the liberty of a hint to the War Office that a few redoubts commanding those fords would be a wise precaution, not only for the protection of Washington and Baltimore, but for the maintenance of Harper's Ferry. We presume that General Hooker will keep an eye in the direction of Leesburg; but where a small stationary force, with a few siege guns, can do the work of a large movable force, we should think that a hint upon the subject would be sufficient to secure these fixed defences of the river.

That General Lee has sought and is seeking to avoid a collision with the full strength of our Army of the Potomac is very clear from the stealthy manner and the circuitous route which he adopted in this Northern advance. Otherwise, after he had crossed the Rappahannock, he would have turned sharply upon the flank of General Hooker and compelled him to try the issue of a general battle, which he declined at Chancellorsville. We believe, too, that, with the enormous army which Lee is represented as having scraped together since the desultory battles of "the Wilderness." he would not have hesitated to bring Gen. Hooker to the issue of a general engagement in the neighborhood of the Rappahannock or between it and the old battle field of Bull run. In stealthily crossing over the mountains Lee confesses that he is compelled to rely more upon his strategy than his strength; and strategy, therefore, is the thing by which this campaign will be decided.

The only point of strategy required of the War Office is that of keeping the forces of Gen. Hooker's army within convenient supporting the enemy's torces are fully ascertained; and this idea, we suppose, is among General Halleck's practical "elements of war." We cannot, however, conclude this article without again calling his attention to the fine opening which is now offered at Richmond for a magnificent bit of strategy in that direction. If Lee has undertaken all the risks of sacrificing Richmond to get into Washington, now is the time to secure Washington by the capture of Rich-mond.

PROSECUTION OF THE NEWSPAPERS. anounced that it is the intention of the Secre tary of War to prosecute, under the recent copied an article originally published by the of the several corps of the Army of the Potomac. That is right. Mr. Stanton is at last beginning to do what he ought to have done at irst. He falls back upon the law when be finds despotic force will not answer. It is a slight symptom of returning sanity. By all means let all offending newspapers be prose-cuted according to law. And, as the telegraphic communication in question has appeared in of War will have his hands full for the next two years, particularly as the prosecuted papers will have a strong defence in the fact that despatch was published with the permission and sanction of the military censor, and consequently the official sanction of the War Depart The subordinate officials of Mr. Stanton ought to be prosecuted as accessories. By his direction the censors undertake to superintend whatever comes by telegraph, and to prohibit what is contraband. Consequently what they do not prohibit they sanction. But it seems that they are so unfit for their positions that they strain at a gnat while they swallow a camel. They make erasures and corrections which are frivolous and absurd, while they sometimes, as in the case of the Philadelphia Inquirer, permit what is vital to escape them. If there are to be censors, let us have censors who know the business, and have at least a little common sense.

MR. SEWARD'S DIPLOMACY ON THE POLISH QUESTION.—The Independance Belge has a French translation of Mr. Seward's reply to the proposition of the Emperor of the French asking the American government to lend its nets of Paris, Vienna and London, to insuch concessions to Poland as would put an end to the war. We have already publi the substance of Mr. Seward's despatch. The full text does not materially differ. He says that Napoleon properly "appreciates the value of our traditional sympathy for Poland on the one hand, and our ancient friendship for Russia on the other," but that it is "the policy of the American government to confine itself to ad-vancing the cause of progress in the world by exercising at home a wise power of self-govern-ment, but keeping aloof from all foreign alliance, intervention or interference." Hence our refusal to interfere in behalf of Hungary in 1850. This seems to be a sensible reply The proposition of Napoleon was a trap for Mr. Seward. Had he fallen into it, Napoleon would have claimed the right to interfere on behalf of the independence of the Southern States. Besides, the American government cannot afford to lose the friendship of Russia by the folly of bringing to bear upon ber a moral pressure which is of no value, unless backed up by physical force.

WHAT WILL VALLANDIGHAM Do?-We learn that Vallandigham has run the blockade from Wilmington, N. C., to Nassau, whence it is stated be will proceed to Canada. This is just as we predicted. What will he do when he arrives in the British provinces? He will no doubt take up his abode in Chatham, opposite Detroit, where a ferry connects the two cities. From Detroit to Dayton, Ohio, there is railroad communication, and the distance is short. If he does not think it prudent to return just now he can easily keep up communication with the democracy of the State, and issue telling addresses, which will be published in the newspapers. If he should return we think it very juestionable if he would be further interfered with by Burnside, as long as he kept within the limits of the law. Certain it is that if he should be elected Governor of Ohio, as it is highly probable he will be, he will boldly cross the rontier at once; and to meddle with him after that would be out of the question. Thus does the foolish policy pursued by the influence of Stanton and Chase and the saturic Committee on the Conduct of the War react to the preju dice of the government and the destruc what remained of its popularity.

It has been suggested that Vallandigham will

cross the Canadian frontier into the State of New York, and remain here as his safest postunder the protection of Governor Seym until his State calls him to administer its gov-ernment; and there can be no doubt that he would feel more at home in the Empire City than he would be in a little Canadian village; and we feel assured that Governor Seymo would not permit him to be arrested here con trary to law. But, as the democratic candidate for the Governorship of Ohio could render more aid towards his own election by posting himself on the frontier of the State than by remaining in New York, he will probably be found at Chatham, Niagara Falls, or somewhere on the north-ern shore of Lake Erie, till next October, where he will do infinitely more damage to the adminstration and its candidate than if he were pernitted to return unmolested to his home in Ohio. So much for the vain attempt to violate with impunity the prohibition of the constitution against the abridging of the liberty of

OUR CAVALRY FORCES.—The recent gree oattle between General Pleasanton's cavalry orces and those of the rebel Stuart, in which the former were victorious, goes to prove the superiority of that branch of our service. was supposed by the rebels that their cavalry was able to defeat ours under any circum stances; the repulse of their vaunted General Stuart will dispel the illusion. It must b evident that were our cavalry forces tripled we could soon put an end to the raids of the rebels. and in fact penetrate into regions in the South which as yet have not suffered from the effect of the war. Had we, say fifty thousand cavalry, under the command of such officers as Pleas anton, Buford, Gregg, Kilpatrick, the dashing English baronet Sir Percy Wyndham, Stahl and Grierson, we could soon show to the world that Northerners make as good cavalry as the rebels a fact which would be proved to the great discomfiture of the latter. They from the first understood the utility of a large cavalry force. It was, owing to this foresight, that they were enabled to commit so many depredations upon our soil. Our administration has seemed unwilling to take the lesson taught them by the successful raids of the rebels; but now, that our own forces are proving the great efficiency o his branch of the service, we may reasonably

ook for a large increase of our cavalry. With fifty thousand mounted men we could prevent the rebels from making those captures of horses which give them the opportunity of recruiting their broken down cavalry, and as a speedy result the effectiveness of this rebel arm would soon be impaired. We should hear no more of such daring raids as they are in the overwhelming force of cavalry was ever ready to swoop down upon them should they dare in-We could also then cut to pieces the enemy when in retreat. In fact, the need of a large cavalry force is so imperative that the diate enrolment. There are officers, men and horses enough. The government could easily raise a cavalry force of one hundred thousand; there should be no delay in this matter. By all means let us have an overwhelming cavalry

organs of the republican party in this city—the party which obtained power on the pretext that ne of its cardinal dogmas was the right of 'free speech"-have so ignored the distinctive principle of which they claimed a monopoly in 860 that they pass by without a word of comment the outrageous order of Gen. Schenck suppressing in his department three New York papers and two Western journals, and prohibting the Baltimore and other local papers from making any extracts therefrom. The editors of these journals recently held a meeting at the Aster House, in which they protested against the right of the government or of the generals of the army to interfere with the legitimate business of a newspaper. But now, when another attempt is made to suppress journals and abridge the liberty of the press, these watchmen are like dumb dogs which cannot bark. Indeed, the Times yesterday again attempted to defend the stupid course of Burn-This is not to be wondered at when the recent tone of that paper indicates the desire to establish a monarchy or a consolidated military empire upon the ruins of liberty and of the sovereignty and independence of the States. But fortunately the ability is not equal to the will. There is not a leader in the radical revolutionary party who has the capacity for such

ABSURD PROPOSITION OF THE NATIONAL INTEL-LIGENCER ABOUT MCCLELLAN.-The National Intelligencer urges the President to recall McClellan to active service, and appoint dent has too much good sense to insult McClellan by making any such proposition to him. The only place where he can be of any Vital service to the country is at the head the Army of the Potomac. Putting him at the head of raw troops, to have him whipped in the field by Lee's veterans, while Hooker disciplined army, "the best on the planet," would be a beautiful arrangement. Why not take the raw troops and place Hooker over them in the fortifications, while McClellan takes the Army of the Potomac and goes in pursuit

How MILROY WAS SURPRISED.-If appeals from a correspondent of one of the Richmond papers that, having first occupied every road that approached Winchester, Ewell made a road, leaving the valley turnpike near Kernstown, and stretching across the Romney road and for six miles further on, bearing towards the Martinsburg road. By this means he led a portion of his army half way round the town, and attacked Milroy on the flank and rear. The writer says "the surprise was complete." Milroy told the President last winter that if he wanted military success he must get rid of West Point officers. But could any West Point officer behave so badly as this, suffering himself to be completely surprised, and then running away without a decent fight, and causing nearly his whole command to be captured outside the fortifications, while he left his wife and daugher in the hands of the rebels, one of whose ournals urges the criminal prosecution of the former for having in her possession dresses be-longing to Virginia ladies, which, it is alleged, General Milroy captured and gave her. See an article from an unchivalrous Richmond paper, which we copy elsewhere. It is added by another journal that the reason of Milroy making such a precipitate retreat was the fear of execution in the event of his being taken prisoner, as a reward had been offered by the Confederates for his capture, in consequence of dep-redations upon unoffending citizens in West be achieved with such tools? Why is he not at rest and have him tried by court martial?

Union LEAGUES OF BALTIMORE IN THE FIELD. We notice that the members of the Union Leagues at Baltimore do something besides talk and intrigue for Presidential candidates. When the alarm was sounded a few days since of the invasion of their State they turned out in a body, ready to meet the enemy. They are reported as having a force of some eighteen thousand. They have enrolled themselves in the military service, received their arms and equipments, and are prepared to protect their city against all enemies, and present equally as bold front to the army of Lee or the secessionists in their own midst. Will not our New York League men follow their example, and stop their quarrelling over Presidential aspirants for a short time, shoulder their muskets and march to the defence of Pennsylvania? They will have plenty of time to fight over candidates for the Presidency after they have ided in driving the rebels from the soil of the

A NEW ORGAN OF THE WAR AND NAVY DE-ARTMENTS .- We thought the War Department at least had organs and organ grinders in bundance without starting a new one. But it seems that an officer of General Casey's staff has resigned for the purpose of setting affoat a kind of Army and Navy Gazette, which, of course, will write, print and publish to order. Are we not making rapid strides towards European despotism by borrowing monarchical institutions and ideas, and subverting the inde pendence and liberty of the press? It is stated that "this new enterprise has the encouragement of the government." So much the worse for its success

ANOTHER RAID INTO TYPIANS \_ What to Russ ide about that he permits a second raid of the the newspapers in the loyal States that he has no time to attend to the rebels from the insurrec tionary States, who are threatening the sacking and pillaging of the towns of Indians and Ohio?

Yesterday the first day's racing of the New York spring meeting came off on the Centreville Course, L. I. This many of the fastest theroughbreds on the turf, including the renowned mare idlewild, Laura Farris, Memona, Mol-ile Jackson and others. The failure of the great match for ten thousand dollars, at four mile heats, originally ar-ranged for the second day of this meeting, between idle-wild and Blackbird, in consequence of the breaking down of the latter, has deprived these races of its most attractive feature. Captain Moore, however, has substituted in its stead a four mile dash race, for which idlewiid, Re-porter, Jerome Edgar and Dangerous are entered, and their meeting to-morrow will be productive of very great

lerfeit, leaving Southerner and Lizzie W. to contend for the stake.

First Heat.—The tilly was the favorite at \$100 to \$20 before the bell rang for saddling; but, in consequence of a rumor being current that abe was hardly up to the mark (although her trainer pronounced her condition to be all that he could wish), she went back a little in the betting, \$100 to \$40 being freely taken by parties esteem, street in the betting, \$100 to \$40 being freely taken by parties esteem, at the saddling to the word, when Lizzie was a length aboad. She increased this advantage on the first quarter, and on the back-stretch had placed an interval of a length and a half between herself and Southerner. Hounding the last turn into the homestretch, she had the race in hand, evidently outfacing her pureuer, and finally won the heat by three lengths in 1.41%.

Second Heat.—No backers of Southerner could be found, although \$100 to \$10 was current. They got a

PARTION PLEASURE GROUNDS-TROTTING.

PRIZE STRAMER CALTPRO.—We have a long from the prize master of the Calypeo, in which he states that a large part of her cargo came from New York 'cla Nassau. Where is the leak here?

## HOOKER'S ARMY.

The Great Cavalry Fight Between Pleasanton's and Stuart's Forces.

Complete Defeat of the Rebels.

The Rebel Loss Said to Be Very Heavy.

Mr. Buckingham, One of the Herald Corver pondents Killed,

&c. .

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 23, 1865. eral Pleasanton had the greatest cavalry light

ported by General Barnes' division of infantry.

A fight ensued, which was kept up all day, General Buart being driven back steadily, with heavy less, clear nto Ashby's Gap, bayond Upperville, a distance of twelve

lieutenant colonet, one major and five other efficiers.

The enemy left their dead and wounded on the field, and in the town of Upperville a large number of wounded

bably hold it against our further advance Considering the extensive nature of the fight, our loss is light, and will not exceed in killed, wounded and miss-

ing one bundred and seventy-five.

The coemy left a ten pound Parrott gun carriage on the field. They probably throw the gun into Goose creek after it was dismounted.

Two rebel colonels are known to have been killed.

Colonel Vincent's infantry brigade (General Sutterfield's old brigade) were actively engaged, and behaved with

great courage.

General Bulord's cavalry column operated on the right and successfully drove a large force of the enemy before him, and captured a number of prisoners, including two

Our cavairy justly feet gleeful over their late exploits ready to back up the cavalry in their achievements.

Four hundred wagonloads of wounded are reported by

the citizens to have been taken through the gap. This is Washimnor, June 23, 1863.
The President has been engaged searly all day with deserate Hooker, Halleck and the Secretary of War. teneral Lee's force is evidently on a line ald ley of Virginia, between Gordonsville and the mac. A distinguished officer has fexpressed

adjacent territory, and obtain as many horses and cuttle as possible, before our army may be in a condition in the autumn to again advance upon Richmond.

It is understood that General Halleck went out this efternoon to visit the army.

A Heraid Correspondent Killed.

A Herabe Correspondent Killed.

Wassistron, June 23, 1863.

Mr. I. Waiter Buckingham, the Haman correspondent detailed with General Picasanton's cavalry corps, was killed yesterday, in the pelghborhood of Aidio. A detachment of our cavalry, after having pursued the ecomy beyond Aidio, were returning, and Mr. Buckingham was in the rear of the command. An attack was made by a party of guerillas, and while endeavoring to evertake the command he was thrown from his horse and killed. His body was recovered and buried by his comrades.

Напродантам, акит от тип Ротондо, } Јине 33; деса. Mr. I. W. Buckingham , a correspordent of the Nu York Herald, was yesterday killed under the following circumstances.—He was coming from Aide, with news of the cavalry fight, and when five miles below that point was chased by gardina. He put spure to his horse, which stumbled and threw him off, breaking his neck and killing him instancy. His body and effects were

LIGHT sponsence of the Providence Journal, June 23.

In Case, n. Visconitz, June 29, 1868.
Sad news reached us yesterday of the destruction splure of the First Rhede Island cavalry near Middurg, on the other side of the Bull Run Moussains.

Where Are the Rebelat

a great portion of his troops have long since be way to the Ohio river. If the latter supposit recur some of the best military officers in the

The National Finances.

PRILADELPHIA, June 23,
The subscription agent reports the sale of \$600,0
tweaties Monday, and \$814,000 to-day. These is
made in the face of rumored and actual rebel movAlthough the amounts have failen off, the number
ceribers is still very large, showing a laudable.